



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEC. 13. All refrigerators and ice boxes maintained in any butcher shop or other mercantile shop in said city shall be open to inspection by this board at any time when business is being carried on in said shop. No person shall allow any animal or vegetable matter which is foul or which is in a state of decay to remain in said refrigerator or ice box, nor shall said refrigerator or ice box be allowed to become foul or malodorous.

Communicable Diseases—Reporting, Isolation, Placarding, and Disinfection.
(Ord. No. 992, July 7, 1912.)

SEC. 14. Every physician shall report in writing to the city clerk the name of every patient he or she may have in the city of Hutchinson affected with cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, or scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis in any form, varicella, mumps, whooping cough, epidemic dysentery or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or any other communicable disease that may hereinafter be declared dangerous to public health, together with the precise locality where such patients may be found, immediately after such physician shall ascertain the nature of such disease.

SEC. 15. Wherever it shall be deemed necessary by this board to establish the true character of any disease which is suspected to be communicable, a medical examination of person or persons affected by disease may be ordered by this board and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to refuse to permit or interfere with such examination.

SEC. 16. No principal, teacher, nor superintendent of any school shall knowingly permit any child sick with any disease mentioned in section 14 of this ordinance, or with any other communicable disease, or any child residing in any house in which any communicable disease shall exist, to attend school until such time as some reputable physician shall certify to such teacher, principal, or superintendent that said child may attend school without danger of communicating the disease to others.

SEC. 17. No person from any dwelling wherein a disease dangerous to public health exists shall take any book or magazine to or from any circulating or school library. The board will inform the librarian of all cases of such diseases, and until a written permit is given the librarian shall allow neither books nor magazines to be taken to or returned from a dwelling where such disease exists.

SEC. 18. No person shall sell or distribute milk from a building wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists, or has existed, until he has obtained a written permission from the board of health.

SEC. 19. Any person in the city of Hutchinson having a communicable disease may be isolated as the board of health may direct, subject to the approval of the board of commissioners of the city of Hutchinson, and all buildings, clothing, property, premises, and vehicles which may be affected from and by examination from such persons shall be disinfected as the board of health may direct. No premises shall be disinfected after diphtheria until at least two negative cultures, taken on successive days, have been obtained from the throat of the patient, or from the nose if a case of nasal diphtheria.

SEC. 20. No person shall knowingly bring or cause to be brought into the city of Hutchinson any person infected with any communicable disease, except upon a permit granted by the board of health; and no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the said city any article liable to propagate a communicable disease.

SEC. 21. Whenever there shall occur in the city of Hutchinson any case of disease mentioned in section 14, the board of health shall, if such has not already been done by the county health officer, cause to be placed upon the house or houses in which said disease or cases are confined a placard naming the disease, said placard to remain until said premises are disinfected by said board; and any person or persons removing said placard without the authority of said board, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25, together with the costs of the prosecution.

June 27, 1913

SEC. 22. Whenever a placard shall be placed as provided in section 20 of this ordinance, no person or persons having entered said premises shall depart therefrom without being first fumigated.

SEC. 23. In case a coach, cab, hack, carriage, or other vehicle shall convey a patient suffering from a communicable disease, said vehicle shall be disinfected under the direction of the board of health before being used again.

SEC. 24. Every veterinarian or other person who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the city of Hutchinson having the glanders or farcy, rabies, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease shall within 24 hours thereafter report in writing to the board of health the following facts:

- (1) A statement of the location of the diseased animal.
- (2) The name and address of the owner thereof.
- (3) The type and character of the disease.

* * * * *

SEC. 27. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10, together with the costs of the prosecution.

Rabies—Suspected and Exposed Animals to be Killed or Confined. (Ord. No. 992, July 7, 1912.)

SEC. 25. Every animal which is mad or has hydrophobia, or which shows symptoms thereof, shall be at once killed or else securely confined until the diagnosis is accurately made and then killed if found to be so affected. Every animal which has been exposed to such disease shall be at once confined in some secure place for such length of time as to show that such exposure has not given such animal said disease, and the body of any animal that has died of any such disease, after being killed shall be disposed of as the board of health may direct.

Repealer. (Ord. No. 992, July 7, 1912.)

SEC. 28. That ordinances Nos. 474, approved October 22, 1900, and 256, approved June 5, 1903, and 922, approved May 29, 1912, be, and the same are hereby, appealed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Milk—Sealed Containers to be Used. (Ord. No. 42, Sept. 2, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., that every person, firm, or corporation engaged in buying or selling milk which is shipped, hauled, or transported in any way whatsoever, in cans, buckets, or any other kind of receptacle, and which is to be distributed in any way whatsoever to the public of the city of Indianapolis, shall seal the covers or lids of such cans, buckets, or other receptacles in such a manner that the receptacle can not be opened or the lid removed without a key or without breaking or destroying seal. And the milk contained in every such can, bucket, or other receptacle which is not sealed or fastened as aforesaid, shall be condemned when found by the inspectors of the board of health.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the wholesale or retail distribution or sale of milk to the public of the city of Indianapolis to receive milk for any purpose whatsoever, in cans, buckets, or other receptacles, the covers or lids of which are not so sealed that they can not be removed or opened without a key or without breaking or destroying seal.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$50, to which may be added, for a second offense, imprisonment of not to exceed 30 days.